

REMARKS

Reconsideration of this application, as amended, is earnestly requested.

No claim is amended or cancelled with this paper.

Claims 1-4, 9-12, 13, and 15 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Raith et al. (US 6,073,005), or in the alternative, rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over Raith. Applicant respectfully traverses these rejections.

Raith relates generally to radio-communication systems, e.g., cellular or satellite systems and, more particularly, to techniques for supporting and enhancing emergency calling procedures in such systems. In radio-communication systems, knowledge by the mobile unit that an emergency call is being placed can be used to expedite and optimize emergency call handling.

Raith is directed to quickly and accurately placing an emergency call by providing a special key on the terminal (mobile phone, radio telephone, or cellular phone) (see, col. 4: 5), by providing the terminal with a data base of emergency numbers with which to compare the dialed number (see, col. 5: 6-8), or by programming the terminal to associate a local emergency number (for example, an emergency number in a country in which the user is currently traveling) with the emergency number of the user's home country (see, col. 5: 30-40). In each embodiment, Raith's terminal does not check to see if a misdialled number starts with an emergency number, and when the dialed number is transmitted to a base station, inadvertently dials the emergency service.

Claim 1 recites (emphasis added):

A call error prevention method, said method comprising:

receiving digits comprising a call number;

providing a call send signal to indicate the call number is complete;

determining whether the call number contains the same number of digits as a recognized call service code; and

generating an input error warning if the call number starts with the recognized call service code and if the call number does not contain the same number of digits as the recognized call service code.

Independent claims 13 and 15 recite similar limitations.

A user inputs a dial number into a terminal, and the dialed number is not transmitted to a base station until a transmit operation is executed (pressing a SEND button for example). The dialed number is transmitted from the base station to the telephone network in a serial manner. Thus, if a misdialled number begins with an emergency call service code, once the digits representing the emergency call service code are transmitted to the telephone network, a call is completed to the emergency service. Claim 1 describes a method to prevent a misdialled number beginning with the digits of an emergency call service code from being transmitted to a base station and to the telephone network.

Raith fails to teach or reasonably suggest the limitations of “determining whether the call number contains the same number of digits as a recognized call service code” and “generating an input error warning if the call number starts with the recognized call service code and if the call number does not contain the same number of digits as the recognized call service code.” Raith teaches several methods to generate emergency call service codes, but is silent on detecting a misdialled number starting with a number sequence that is the same as an emergency call service code.

Further, Raith teaches away from “determining whether the call number contains the same number of digits as a recognized call service code.” Raith states that if a number other than an emergency number has been dialed, then the call is processed normally. Therefore, if a call is mis-entered to begin with

the numbers of an emergency number, and if the call number has more than the number of digits of the emergency number, the call is processed normally. See, col. 5: 43-48.

As set forth in MPEP 2131, to anticipate a claim, the reference must teach every element of the claim. Since, as discussed above, every element of independent claims 113, and 15 is not taught by Raith, applicants submit that these claims are not anticipated by Raith and are therefore patentable. Additionally, claims 2-4 and 9-12 are patentable at least by virtue of their dependence from a patentable independent claim.

Further, as set forth in MPEP 2143, to show a *prima facie* case for obviousness, all the prior art references, either individually or combined, must teach all the claim limitations. Raith does not teach the “determining whether the call number contains the same number of digits as a recognized call service code” and “generating an input error warning if the call number starts with the recognized call service code and if the call number does not contain the same number of digits as the recognized call service code.” Applicant submits that a *prima facie* case for obviousness has not been shown and that claims 1, 13, and 15 are not obvious over the cited prior art.

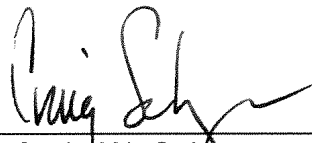
CONCLUSION

In view of the above, reconsideration and allowance of this application are now believed to be in order, and such actions are hereby solicited. If any points remain at issue which the Examiner feels may be best resolved through a telephone interview, the Examiner is kindly invited to contact the undersigned at (213) 623-2221.

Respectfully submitted,
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Date: March 19, 2008

By: _____



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